

FAIR and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, followed by local thundershowers. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 63. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 10.—DAILY.

CROPS OF U. S. SHOW \$1,250,000,000 GAIN ABOVE LAST SEASON

Value This Year Fixed at \$6,600,000,000, Based on Sept. 1 Prices.

FEW PRODUCTS DROP Virtually All Reveal Increase Except Wheat, Rye and Peanuts.

CORN, COTTON, HAY LEAD Each Is Valued at More Than Billion Dollars, Despite Bad August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—This year's important farm crops will be worth approximately \$1,250,000,000 more than their value last year.

Production forecasts announced to-day by the Department of Agriculture indicate this year's important crops will aggregate approximately \$6,600,000,000, calculating their value on September 1 farm prices.

Three crops—corn, cotton and hay—will exceed \$1,000,000,000 each in value, their aggregate comprising more than one-half of the value of all the important crops.

August growing conditions were especially detrimental to the bumper corn crop and to the cotton crop. Corn suffered a loss during August of 142,000,000 bushels, worth at September 1 prices, \$89,000,000. The Government's forecast to-day placed the prospective production at 2,875,000,000 bushels.

Cotton had an almost equally bad August, an earlier report showing prospective production decreased 874,000 bales during the month. That amount of cotton at September 1 prices would have been worth \$88,150,000.

Nearly Every Crop Gains. Present indications are that practically all of this year's crop will be worth more than last year, with the exception of wheat, rye and peanuts. Corn will be worth approximately \$485,000,000 more; cotton, \$389,000,000; oats, \$83,000,000; apples, \$34,000,000; hay (tame), \$47,000,000; and peaches, \$35,000,000.

This year's indicated crops will have a value, calculated unofficially and based on September 1 farm prices, as follows:

Crop	Value
Wheat	\$120,000,000
Corn	\$1,000,000,000
Oats	\$83,000,000
Rye	\$15,000,000
Buckwheat	\$1,000,000
Potatoes	\$38,000,000
Cotton	\$88,150,000
Hay (tame)	\$47,000,000
Hay (wild)	\$12,000,000
Peas	\$1,000,000
Apples	\$34,000,000
Peaches	\$35,000,000
Almonds	\$1,000,000
Walnuts	\$1,000,000
Plums	\$1,000,000
Cherries	\$1,000,000
Oranges	\$1,000,000
Lemons	\$1,000,000
Strawberries	\$1,000,000
Raspberries	\$1,000,000
Blackberries	\$1,000,000
Small fruits	\$1,000,000
Vegetables	\$1,000,000
Flowers	\$1,000,000
Grasses	\$1,000,000
Legumes	\$1,000,000
Others	\$1,000,000

The value of tobacco, rice and cotton-crops are expected to exceed their last year's value.

Comparative Figures. This month's forecasts for production, with the forecasts made a month ago, the final production of last year and the average production for the five years, 1916-20 (expressed in millions of bushels, 1 c. 000,000's omitted) follow:

Crop	1916-20	1921	1922
Winter wheat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Spring wheat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rye	1,000	1,000	1,000
Buckwheat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Potatoes	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hay (tame)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hay (wild)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peas	1,000	1,000	1,000
Apples	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peaches	1,000	1,000	1,000
Almonds	1,000	1,000	1,000
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Grasses	1,000	1,000	1,000
Legumes	1,000	1,000	1,000
Others	1,000	1,000	1,000

Continued on Page Seven.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. HARDING IS IN A CRITICAL STATE

Latest Official Bulletin Says That Her Recovery Is Not Yet Assured.

FAMOUS DOCTORS CALLED

Dr. Charles Mayo of Rochester, Minn., One of the Specialists on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—The condition of Mrs. Harding, wife of the President, was so serious to-night that "recovery is not yet assured," a statement issued at the White House at 9:30 o'clock to-night by Brig.-Gen. C. E. Sawyer, the family physician, said.

Complications which developed yesterday and last night, the statement said, makes Mrs. Harding's condition "critical."

Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio, a brother of President Harding, has also been summoned to Washington, Secretary Christian said. When Mr. Christian gave out Dr. Sawyer's statement to newspaper correspondents he said:

"Boys, Mrs. Harding is in a very critical condition."

Dr. John Finney of Baltimore was called in consultation to-night, and Dr. Charles Mayo is on his way to the White House from Rochester, Minn., to attend the patient. Dr. Carl W. Sawyer, son of Brig.-Gen. Sawyer, and Dr. Joel T. Boone have been in attendance on Mrs. Harding since early to-day.

Mrs. Harding's illness was described as hydro-nephrosis, from which Mrs. Harding has suffered at intervals since a surgical operation nine years ago. In 1916 she passed through an acute attack, and in 1917 she was again operated on.

President Harding felt the first effects of her present illness nearly two weeks ago while on a week end cruise on the Mayflower with the President and a party of friends. Last week she was reported to be suffering from a severe cold, and early this week felt sufficiently recovered to again be about the White House. A setback, however, occurred when she was taken to the hospital for the treatment of hydro-nephrosis, again confining Mrs. Harding to her room.

During the last two days Dr. Sawyer has been in almost constant attendance at her bedside, his son, Dr. Carl W. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio, arriving to-day for consultation. Dr. Joel T. Boone, naval medical officer, the shot went wild. President Millerand was at Rambouillet.

Salem, who is 19 years old, came to the Ellysor and asked if the President's carriage had left the palace. A guard unthinkingly replied that the automobile had just left. Salem quickly drew a small revolver and fired point blank at a car that happened to be in the driveway. The guard seized Salem's arm violently and the youth collapsed.

The Egyptian denied intending to shoot the President. He said he had written to M. Millerand for money when he failed to receive funds from his own relatives, but as the President failed to respond, he decided to take matters into his own hands.

Noticed posted in banks attribute the scarcity to the printers' strike, but the belief prevails that it is due largely to hoarding notes, despite the 25,000,000-franc note paper printed by the Government last week.

BERLIN CROWDS GET LITTLE CASH AT BANK

Moving Picture Shows to Close Owing to Heavy Taxes.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—Crowds again to-day besieged the Reichsbank to obtain cash. Many persons waited hours and then were disappointed, only receiving a fraction of what they were entitled to on Reichsbank checks.

Noticed posted in banks attribute the scarcity to the printers' strike, but the belief prevails that it is due largely to hoarding notes, despite the 25,000,000-franc note paper printed by the Government last week.

GREEKS DRIVEN OUT FROM ASIA MINOR, EVACUATE SMYRNA

Political and Military Authorities Begin Embarkation at Three Points.

WIPE OUT GREEK ARMY

Nationalists Capture 400 Officers, 10,000 Men, 350 Guns With Ammunition.

CITY A PREY TO LOOTERS

Kemal Expected to Enter in Three Days to Treat With Allies.

SMYRNA, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—The political and military authorities of Smyrna to-day began evacuating the town. Embarkations are under way from Smyrna, Vurla and Chesma.

A London dispatch says the Greek High Commissioner in Smyrna, M. Stergiadis, has handed over the town to the allied consuls, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Smyrna. Allied naval detachments were landed Thursday, the dispatch says. This means the surrender by Greece of its holdings in Asia Minor, including the territory captured in the Greek offensive ordered by King Constantine.

The situation here is extremely grave. Bands of Greek soldiers, Armenians and Turks are committing acts of incendiarism, pillage and murder. The allied fleets have arranged a plan for concerted action.

Remnants of the Greek army have arrived twelve and a half miles from Smyrna, but the Turks apparently are not closely following them. Volunteers in Smyrna vainly trying to enforce resistance against the Turks, but it is believed here that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, can enter the town in three days.

Only an eyewitness can realize the extent of the disaster to the Greek army. An army of 150,000 men, well organized and equipped, has been transformed in less than two weeks into a virtual band of robbers.

Greek Losses Heavy. An official Turkish statement says 400 Greek officers and 10,000 men have been captured since the offense was launched, together with 500 motor trucks, 350 guns and a million rounds of artillery ammunition.

The Turkish loss of morale is illustrated by the reported refusal of a battalion of reserves, rushed here from Athens, to disembark.

Panic prevails throughout Ionia, and the British High Commissioner has telegraphed to Constantinople asking that relief supplies be rushed. American destroyers are anchored in the harbor, which, with warships of all the Powers, resembles a huge naval park.

The Standard Oil Company has chartered steamships to carry its property and personnel to safety, and thirty ships are in readiness.

Deserters are arriving by the thousands. The Greek northern army, messaged state, is retreating from Brusa toward Panderma and Mudania on the Sea of Marmora.

Greek Army's Defeat Complete. ADANA, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—Advices from Turkish Nationalist sources confirm the complete defeat of the Greek army. The army, which at the beginning of the operations was estimated at 200,000 men, has lost more than half its effectives. The troops fighting before the Kemalists have been almost entirely annihilated.

Thousands of prisoners are being taken. The Kemalists have reached Manisa and have occupied the railroad from Panorma to Manisa, Casaba, twenty-five miles from Smyrna, has been occupied by the Kemalists.

An Angora dispatch asserts that the Greek Northern Army, three divisions, has been annihilated and its remnants made prisoner near Kurdis.

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—The evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks is accepted as a foregone conclusion, although it has not been announced officially. Actual orders for the evacuation have not yet been given, but Gen. Doumianos, Chief of Staff, is studying the problem so as to carry out the maneuver. The troops will probably be taken to the Islands of Chios, Mytilene and Samos in the Aegean, where they will be demobilized and armed.

According to the pressure of public opinion as a result of the reverses to the Greek army the Cabinet of Premier Protopapadakis yesterday resigned. Nikolaos Kalogeropoulos, former Premier, was summoned by King Constantine and released on bail.

Einstein is sued for \$10,000 for alleged assault on a woman in a restaurant. The woman, who was suing for alleged assault and trespass, and Smith \$10,000 for alleged trespass.

Continued on Page Five.

Sproul's Daughter Taken as Speeder; Governor Gets Companion Out of Cell

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Hundreds of curious persons flocked to the vicinity of the Fourth and Snyder streets police station to-night to view the unusual spectacle of a patrol wagon, with a young man, two women and a police dog, being taken out of a cell.

The knowing ones in the crowd had scarcely made known the fact that the machine had been torn off in colliding with a pole. The Governor, together with Jack Sproul, and the officer who attends him, hurried to Philadelphia and effected the release of his daughter and her companions.

Peru Withdraws; Awaits Entry of U. S. Into League

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—Peru has decided to withdraw from the work of the League of Nations, and will reconsider her decision only in case the United States decides to join the league, according to a statement by Foreign Minister Salomon to-day concerning Peru's failure to send delegates to the present assembly of the league at Geneva.

WIFE FINDS WHEELER AFTER SIX YEAR HUNT

Sees Former Broker in Street and Shrieks So Loud Huge Crowd Gathers.

SHE HAS HIM ARRESTED

Alleges Union League Member and Subway Builder's Son Owes Her \$20,000.

Along toward the middle of yesterday afternoon there was more commotion in the vicinity of Madison avenue and Fortieth street than that usually peaceful corner has seen in many a lucky Friday. A woman shouted; a man stopped; police ran; and a huge crowd gathered.

It was the end of the pursuit for more than six years. An order of arrest signed by Justice Samuel Greenblatt in April, 1916, had been getting yellow and almost musty with disuse as it lay in the Sheriff's office. Sheriff came and went, but the man whose name appeared on the order had successfully eluded his wife and all others.

He was Albert Galatin Wheeler, Jr., son of the builder of subways and one time member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Wife Rakes Hue and Cry. Yesterday afternoon his wife, Mrs. Claudia Caristeadt Wheeler, a one time comic opera singer, who was known as "the girl in the red tights," saw Mr. Wheeler near Madison avenue and Fortieth street. Instantly she thought that order of arrest fled away in Sheriff Nagle's office. She shouted such a variety of emergency calls that Mr. Wheeler himself admitted later that he welcomed the sight of a policeman running from his post at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street. The sight of the uniform helped him to find his way through the excitement of a rapidly gathering crowd, he thought.

Justice Greenblatt had signed the order for Wheeler's arrest more than six years ago because Mrs. Wheeler alleged that her former husband owed her \$3,600. This she now says was \$20,000. Mr. Wheeler was released on \$7,500 bail, the amount fixed by Justice Greenblatt. He is now living in New York.

The Wheelers were married March 31, 1918, when Mrs. Wheeler, as Claudia Caristeadt, was singing a leading role with Frank Daniels in "The Idol's Eye."

Rift Began in 1910. The first public notice of a rift in the Wheelers' domestic affairs came in April, 1910, when Mr. Wheeler inserted a notice in the newspapers that he had separated. Mrs. Wheeler retaliated with a suit for separation, alleging abandonment. She won a decree with alimony award of \$10,000 a month. In October, 1914, Mr. Wheeler sued for divorce, but a jury before Justice Greenblatt exonerated Mrs. Wheeler of the allegations under which she was compelled to continue the alimony under the separation decree.

Mr. Wheeler filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in 1917, and he was suspended from the Stock Exchange. Let it be known yesterday that he plans to institute a suit for divorce in New York.

When the order of arrest was first issued in 1916 Mrs. Wheeler conducted a siege on the Union League Club, of which her husband is a member, and later went to the Stock Exchange, attempting to serve it. At frequent intervals during intervening years she has appeared in the Sheriff's office to inquire of the status of her case, and she was recalled when she bobbed up so dramatically yesterday.

During his long connection with the steel business, Mr. Flagler became known, not only for his organizing and executive ability and his ability as a manufacturer, but also for the invention of certain scientific processes of great value to the industry. One of these was known as the "Flagler process" for the production of steel from iron and scrap.

His Other Interests. But Mr. Flagler became interested in other lines of business and finance than steel. For many years he was president of the Riker Drug Company, which operated a large number of wholesale and retail drug stores and chemical houses.

In January, 1911, this concern was merged with the Riker Drug Company, and Mr. Flagler became president of the Riker & Hegeman Company, which controlled probably the most extensive line of drug stores in the world. Later this firm became associated with the Liggett interests and merged with them.

Mr. Flagler leaves his widow, a daughter and a sister, Mrs. Helen Stump of Belair, Md. He was married three times. His first wife died about thirty years ago. In 1897 he married Miss Alice Mandelick, a daughter of the late Mark Mandelick, who was a member of the choir of the Church of the Ascension. She died at the Plaza Hotel in 1918. On April 13, 1921, he married Miss Wennerke at Copake Falls, N. Y.

Anna Flagler, a daughter of Mr. Flagler by his first wife, married in 1889 Baron Harden-Hickey, an eccentric personality who had a varied career and was found dead in a hotel at El Paso, Tex., in February, 1908. In August, 1907, the Baroness Harden-Hickey was gassed in a private hospital at Stamford, Conn.

JOHN H. FLAGLER, 86, DIES OF PNEUMONIA IN GREENWICH HOME

Steel Man Had Been Ill for Week With Small Chance of Recovery.

FAMILY AT BEDSIDE

Organized National Tube Co., Later Merged With U. S. Steel.

HEADED HEGEMAN DRUGS

Kept Up Many Directorships After Leaving Big Business; Was Married Three Times.

John Haldane Flagler, founder of the National Tube Company of McKeesport, Pa., which was merged later with the United States Steel Corporation, and formerly president of the Riker and Hegeman Drug Company, died last night at 8:30 o'clock in his home at Greenwich, Conn., where he had been ill of pneumonia since last Sunday. Almost from the outset of the illness his condition was critical.

For the last two or three days his death had been expected. He was 86 years old.

Several members of his family were with him when the end came, including Mrs. Flagler, formerly Miss Patricia Frances Wennerke of Brooklyn, to whom he was married in 1921.

Starting as a clerk in the office of his uncle in New York city, Mr. Flagler became a notable figure in American business and finance, and for many years was one of the outstanding steel men of the country. During the last few years he had virtually retired from business, although he retained directorships in several corporations, among them the American Union Line Insurance Company and the National Bank of North America. He also kept an office in New York, at 200 Broadway, which he intended to reopen on his return within a few weeks to his town house at 15 Park avenue. His business and financial life had been so active for many years that he could not bring himself to retire completely.

Mr. Flagler was born in Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y., the son of Harvey K. Flagler and Sarah J. Haldane. His early education was received from private tutors, which he supplemented later by a course in the Academy of Paterson, N. J.

Went to Work as Boy. He was a boy when he began his business career, being first employed as a clerk in the offices of Haldane & Co. in New York, a concern at that time extensively engaged in the iron business and composed of his maternal uncles. He showed marked executive and organizing ability, so that after a short time spent in the New York office he was sent to Boston to manage the Haldane branch there. Soon afterward he went into business for himself and organized the firm of John H. Flagler & Co.

This house at first was devoted to the production of iron products, but gradually it became especially noted for the manufacture of tubing, and to further the development of this business Mr. Flagler founded at East Boston the National Tube Works. This plant soon became the principal American manufacturer of this particular product, its business growing as the oil fields of Pennsylvania were opened and a demand created for large quantities of tubing. It was not many years before a Pennsylvania branch was established at McKeesport, and this plant soon became an independent corporation, The National Tube Company, although owned and controlled by John H. Flagler & Co. Later it was merged with the Steel Corporation.

During his long connection with the steel business, Mr. Flagler became known, not only for his organizing and executive ability and his ability as a manufacturer, but also for the invention of certain scientific processes of great value to the industry. One of these was known as the "Flagler process" for the production of steel from iron and scrap.

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HARDING HOPES RAILROADS CAN MAKE SEPARATE PEACE

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8. Efforts made to-day in Chicago toward the settlement of the railroad strike having missed fire, the Administration is "standing pat" to-night.

It was stated there has been no change in the Government's attitude toward the strike or the urgent need for the distribution of coal and other necessities of life, and Administration leaders were hopeful that the latest move in Chicago would bring industrial peace in a measurable degree through the settlement of the controversy by some of the roads with their men.

President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty and other Administration leaders who are dealing with the strike situation have been advised of the Chicago developments.

However, it is understood that the President will make no further attempt toward a settlement of the controversy or directly enter into the situation again as a mediator at this time, his efforts toward a settlement having been declined first by one side and then the other.

Mr. Daugherty is prepared to go to Chicago Monday to present to the District Court there the Government's testimony and arguments in support of court action to make permanent the temporary injunction issued against the striking shopmen. This is the only action contemplated by the Government at this time, it was stated by a high official.

A. F. L. POLITICIANS BOOM LA FOLLETTE

Want Injunction Issue at Polls With a Radical Running for President.

Without a record vote the Senate to-day passed the Borah bill providing for a Fact Finding Commission to investigate all phases of the coal industry. In keeping with the suggestion made by President Harding in his recent address to Congress, to avoid the recurrence of strikes.

The Senate rejected the Dial amendment to strike out the provision directing the commission to investigate "the advisability or wisdom of nationalizing the coal industry and the feasibility or necessity of governmental regulation and control of the coal industry."

At the suggestion of Senator Sterling (S. D.), the Dial amendment was separated into two parts and a roll call was demanded on the first section, to eliminate the provision authorizing the commission to investigate the advisability of nationalizing the coal industry. The provision was retained by a vote of 80 to 19.

Those voting to eliminate that provision were: Senators Broussard (La.), Burton (N. M.), King (Utah), Harrison (Miss.), Griffin (Ala.), McCumber (S. D.), Myers (Mont.), New (Ind.), Handall (La.), Shields (Tenn.), Simpson (N. C.), Swanson (Va.), Smith (S. C.), Smoot (Utah), Stanley (Ky.), Sterling (S. D.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Warren (Wy.) and Williams (Miss.).

Then Senator Harrison proposed as an amendment to the second section of the Dial amendment to strike out the words "and control," leaving it to read: "The commission to investigate the advisability or necessity of governmental regulation of the coal industry."

That proposal was rejected by a vote, after which the whole section on nationalization was passed.

Senator Myers (Mont.) said the news of "the enactment of this legislation will be hailed with delight by many people, especially the 350 persons who recently met in secret convocation in the woods of Michigan and passed resolutions dedicated to the overthrow of our Government—by peaceful means if possible, violently and forcefully if necessary."

Encourages Radicals. "I do not believe that a majority of the members of this body are in favor of the nationalization of the coal industry," Senator Myers continued. "However, such action has just been taken to encourage the people I mentioned, who favor the nationalization of everything and everybody. Under their plan the head of the Government would act as a dictator and assign the people to their tasks at fixed prices, and most of the profits would go to the small coterie at the head of the Government."

Senator Myers then told of "the failure of State Socialism in North Dakota and of the futile efforts to establish such a system in Montana."

None of the other Senators showed any disposition to discuss the pending bill, and it was rushed through in record time, concluding the fact that it was difficult to keep a quorum present.

Senator Borah suggested that the bill be sent to conference at once and that the conferees insist upon the Senate amendments, the chief of which is that the commission be composed of five members and that members of Congress and any other person holding an office under the United States are ineligible to serve on the proposed commission.

Borah, Sterling and Walsh (Mass.) were named as the Senate conferees.

\$100,000 FOR DYNAMITERS. BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The International Railway Company to-day announced rewards totaling \$100,000 for the conviction of perpetrators of dynamite outrages that have occurred on its lines since its carmen struck July 2. There have been no recent disclosures.

WESTERN RAILWAYS SPURN PEACE PLAN; WANT FINISH FIGHT

Conference Called by Willard Breaks Up in Ill Feeling.

SAY STRIKE IS WON

Executives Declare Jewell Sees Defeat and Seeks the Best Way Out.

WRIT SERVED ON JEWELL

Injunction Papers Presented When He Alights From Train at Chicago.